

forests by preventing access to areas in danger of fire. I agree that we should be preserving our existing wilderness areas and national parks. However, the federal government already owns 30 percent of all the land in the U.S. If we keep locking up more and more land, we will just end up hurting the middle- and lower-income families by driving up the cost of forest products.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Bennett's column does an excellent job describing the dangers of this proposal put forth by the Administration. I have included a copy of the editorial that appears in today's edition of the Knoxville News-Sentinel and would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, June 28, 2000]

**PRESIDENT'S ROADLESS PLAN TOO CONFINING
FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS**

(By Matt Bennett)

In the legal parlance of estate planning, the term "dead-hand control" refers to one generation's attempt to control the future of another from the grave. For the obvious reason that we can never know what circumstances future generations might face, most attorneys advise against it.

Yet in preparing to designate another 60 million acres of our national forests as permanently roadless, this is precisely what the Clinton administration is preparing to do, and it should not be allowed to succeed.

Seeking support, the administration has argued (as it has on every issue from higher taxes to gun control) that we need to set aside these roadless areas for the children. Likewise, environmentalists often cite the seven-generations concept of the Iroquois nation, asking that we consider the implications of our actions seven generations removed.

These environmentalists, convinced that our generation lives at the expense of the next, hope that trans-generational guilt will lead to policies more to their liking.

No matter how charming the notion, if we reverse the exercise and think backward seven generations, we can see the obvious shortcomings of the idea.

If policies common 150 years ago had been perpetuated until today, slavery would still exist, women would not be allowed to vote and forests would be cut as fast as possible to clear the land for farming.

And, while environmentalists point to polls that indicate the public's support of the roadless policy, I suspect polls taken 150 years ago would have shown support for the above policies too: policies that now seem terribly inappropriate.

The truth these examples illustrate is that our ancestors could not see the future, and neither can we. We can know neither the demands nor the emergencies future generations may face.

Setting aside these lands as permanently roadless would be a terrible mistake, tying the hands of future generations and denying

them the freedom and the choice to make their own decisions. In other words, we would be controlling them from the grave.

Today, experts point out that as many as 65 million acres of our national forest are at risk from wildfire and disease. They also point to wildlife and plant species at risk due to the aging of our forests. Consequently, most reject the notion that public forests should be left unmanaged.

Yet, the president's plan makes that naive idea a virtual certainty. For that reason, the wildlife directors of five southern states, Tennessee included, have publicly expressed their concerns about the plan.

Because flexibility is the most necessary tribute of long-range planning, the lack of it in the president's roadless plan makes it woefully inadequate to meet the needs of future generations.

What we need is management that requires the U.S. Forest Service to develop a plan every 10-15 years for each national forest that will meet the public's needs while protecting the long-term health and condition of the forests.

Incorporating local input and sound science, these plans would recognize that both forests and society are dynamic and changing over time. Most of all, these plans would refrain from giving the current generation irrevocable control over subsequent ones. Their legacy would be their flexibility.

This may sound too good to be true, but actually it is pretty much the way the forest service does it now. The president's new plan actually excludes the public from the decision-making process, not just this generation but for all those that follow.

If you believe that each generation deserves the right to make its own decision, then please contact the forest service at the address below. Tell them that you oppose the president's roadless plan and support instead Alternative 1, which preserves the current planning process.

Tell them that future generations should have the freedom to choose their options instead of being forced to accept one mandated by Bill Clinton and Al Gore.

The address for comment: USDA Forest Service-CAET; Attn: Roadless Area Proposed Rule; P.O. Box 221090; Salt Lake City, Utah 84122. The fax number is 1-877-703-2494, and the e-mail address is www.roadless.fed.us.

**TRIBUTE TO MONTCLAIR STATE
UNIVERSITY RED HAWKS NCAA
DIVISION III WORLD SERIES
CHAMPIONS**

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the deeds of a phenomenal college baseball team from my district, the Montclair State University Red

Hawks. On Tuesday, May 30, 2000 the baseball team won the NCAA Division III World Series Championship in Appleton, Wisconsin. It is only fitting that this group is honored, for it concluded the season with the most wins in school history, and became a three-time Division III World Series title-holder.

The team became champions after beating St. Thomas, a school from Minnesota, 6-2 at Fox Cities Stadium, Wisconsin. That game included a one-hour, two-minute lightning delay.

The team is the first to win the tournament after losing its opener since the series expanded from four to eight teams in 1991.

The entire team played outstanding. Corey Hamman, who allowed only two runs and seven hits, gave a great performance. Corey's skills earned him the honor of being named the tournament's Most Valuable Player. Junior center fielder Frank Longo went three-for-four with three RBIs and a run scored by the Red Hawks.

Montclair State University Baseball Coach Norm Schoenig has always been an active and involved leader. It was the small steps in the beginning of his career that taught him the fundamentals that would make him a role model to the student athletes he now inspires. The 13-year, low-key coach was the architect that helped bring this latest glory to Montclair State. His past successes include steering the team to a 1993 national title and a runner-up finish in 1998.

The outstanding season record, which stands as the most wins accrued by the Red Hawks ball club, was 42-7-1. The Red Hawks enjoyed a terrific campaign, reaching number two in the national rankings, before suffering two losses in the New Jersey Athletic Conference Tournament. Their overall stellar record earned them a bid to the Mid-Atlantic Regional.

At the Regional, Montclair State overcame a 10-0 deficit in its opener against Allentown; eventually rallying for a 14-11 victory in a game that was delayed for two days by rain. Montclair State then won the rain-shortened regional the following day by beating Rowan and the College of New Jersey. The loss to SUNY-Cortland in the World Series opener might have demoralized a lesser team. The Red Hawks, however, made a remarkable turnaround and won five straight games in four days. The team beat Emory 5-0, Wartburg 7-2 and Allegheny 10-3.

As a former educator and collegiate baseball player, Mr. Speaker, I can think of no other team who works harder or loves the game more than the Red Hawks. I ask that you join our colleagues, Montclair State University, its faculty, administration, students, alumni, supporters and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable achievements of the Montclair State University Red Hawks, the NCAA Division III World Series champions.